

NEMENT.
of the Land in the
deceased, was unavoi-
ing to the in hisposi-
one of the Eac-
ow certainly take place
venth of April next, at
urg, and on the same
ertified.
TER, jun. } Executors
LEE, }
24v18t

Office.
ns having claims
he late Mrs. Martha
quested to exhibit their
proved; and those per-
e said estate are desired
payment.
OMAS PETER,
Acting Executor.
24w
erty and Cash,
SPOSED OF
DRY GOODS.
of two large tracts
on Sandy river, in the
state of Virginia, the
which are ready and im-
may be made. To
attached Two Thousand
to be disposed of in the
se lands are represent-
and will be parted with
warrants and original
compels this property
that a dividend may
be interested, some of
their proportion of the
d.
ts, title papers, &c.
man.
24w3m

SALE.
d on Acquia Creek in
fford state of Virginia,
r adjoins Mr. Daniel G.
is one mile from Poto-
erickburgh, and 48 from
The land is level and
ty, and is uncommonly
with wheat and Indian
overfeer's house, a good
small house, a good apple
on the bank of the creek,
be conveyed to market;
any other in that part of
n acres of valuable me-
al of the best fishing
one of which, and four
ted, for 22 pounds per
the side of the creek are
st shell marl, by which
id might, with little
ry fertile it being near
ck—the marl might
st any part of it. The
ea, a sufficiency of timber
chifer with it, may be
ntity of the proprietor's
tide of the creek, at a
moderate price. The fol-
due to Alexandria, and
from this farm must red
possession to any person
terms apply to
ANNEY, Alexandria.
24w3w

gain in Land.
Coffee House in Alex-
day the 1st of June
tract of Land ly-
Occoquan River, about
Ellicott's Mills; contain-
twenty six acres, as by
antee bearing date of the
on the late Charles Tor-
This Land is well im-
tobacco, and is well im-
oak, hickory, and pop-
ments are a comfortable
o, iron oak house, stable,
e springs of water, toge-
e young orchard of peach
situation considered re-

view the land, may be
to Edward Washington
is in possession, until
it will be delivered up to
Cord Wood from
there being a great abun-
ar at hand.
be for approved paper
and six months.
TON, } Trustees
STER, }
OT, }
24w
g in all its va-
at this office
and dispatch.

DAILY BY
W D E N .
By the hundred for smaller quantity.
Jan. 19.

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1803.

No. 696.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hlds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffsels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silecia do.

Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muffin Hand'ts,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 11.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
Streets.

Rum in hlds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hlds.
Sugar in hlds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfbicks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings,
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburgs,
Sewing Silks,
Muffin and Muslin
Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c.
THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

March 12.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the LAND con-
veyed to me, as Trustee for Colin Auld,
by John D. Orr, hitherto advertised to
take place at the Coffee House in Alexan-
dria, on the first of March next, is post-
poned by consent of the parties interested,
until Tuesday the 15th of that month,
when the property will be exposed to Sale
at the said Coffee-House for ready money
in terms of the Deed of Trust.

Feb. 28.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred for smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

PROPOSALS For Publishing by Subscription, MODERN GEOGRAPHY. A DESCRIPTION

OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND
COLONIES,
WITH THE

OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and
political alterations, digested on
a new plan.

BY JOHN FLICKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRO-
DUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plinian professor of astronomy, and
experimental philosophy, in the
University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS.

Drawn under the direction, and with the
latest improvements, of Arrowsmith,
and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo
volumes, of about 800 pages each,
and a quarto Atlas, containing all the
Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new
type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dol-
lars, neatly bound and lettered. Each
volume will be delivered as soon as fi-
nished, and no money required until
the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hun-
dred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of
promoting the circulation of this impor-
tant work, may have one copy gratis,
by procuring and accounting for the
subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encour-
agement to the undertaking, the sum
at which subscribers will receive their
books is considerably under that which
will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by RO-
BERT and JOHN GRAY,
King-Street, where a specimen
of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first
quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with
a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

Notice.

All persons having claims a-
gainst the estate of William Triplett, of
Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to
bring them forward for adjustment and
payment; and all those indebted to the
estate, are respectfully called upon to make
immediate payment to the Executors—in
being their anxious wish to close all the
accounts, and settle with the legatees as
soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } Ex'tors.
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1.

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince Street.

For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18.

Public Vendue.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
On TUESDAY, the 15th inst.

At Philip G. Marsteller's Vendue Store,
on a Credit of 60 and 90 days, for ne-
gotiable Notes, with approved endorse-
ments, the following

GOODS, viz.

500 pieces long white Nankeens,
first quality, in lots,

500 do. short yellow Nankeens, 1st qua-
lity, in lots,

250 lb. red Turkey Cotton, 1st and 2d
quality,

25 cattie of sewing Silk, 1st quality,

20 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

4 do. Silk Velvet of different colours,

7 do. superfine Cloth, do.

9 do. Cassimeres, do.

1 do. Welsh Flannels,

2 boxes mens' and boys' Castor Hats,

1 case of Sheetings, in lots,

1 cask of Sewing Twine,

1 bale of Bottle Corks,

10 boxes hollow Glass, consisting of De-
canters, quart and pint Tumblers,

Wine Glasses, &c.

5 boxes of Beads, handsomely assorted,

2 cases Pearl Necklaces,

An elegant assortment of Gold and Silver
Watches,

An elegant assortment of Jewelry, consist-
ing of Earbobs, Necklaces, Lock-
ets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains,
&c. &c.

60 dozen Claret, in boxes, 1st quality,
N. B. Bank Discount allowed for Cash.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 9.

Public Vendue.

On Thursday the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock,
will be sold at the House of Mr. Davies,
Royal Street, between King and Cam-
eron Streets,

A variety of elegant

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Mahogany Side Boards, Dining, Card,
and Tea Tables, Mahogany and Windsor
Chairs, Looking Glasses, Beds, and Bed-
steads, Carpets, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Vendue Master.

March 9.

Doctor HALL,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the pub-
lic, that he will practice Medicine
in this town and its immediate vicinity;
and that he is now opening an extensive
Assortment of Medicine, &c.

which he will dispose of either by whole-
sale or retail, upon as good terms as they
are to be had in this place.

N. B. Medicine Chests (with general
directions free) put up on a short notice.

March 9.

A. WILLIS

Has just received a quantity of excellent

China Oranges, Cranberries

and Sheldark Nuts,

which he offers for sale at his store on
Prince Street.

March 9.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island

Cyder,

Rhode Island Cheese,

Coddish and some barrels of excellent

APPLES.

Feb. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents.]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of
New-York.

Feb. 5.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Schooner

Friendship,

J. QUANDRILL,

Master;

Intended as a regu-
lar PACKET; will sail in the course of
a few days. For Freight or Passage apply
to the master on board, at Lawrafton and
Smoot's wharf, or to

PHILIP CARE,
Union Street.

Who has for Sale,

A quantity of coarse and fine
SALT and Pennsylvania BAR IRON:
March 11.

LETTERS

ON THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton.

Subscribers are respectfully in-
formed that the first volume of the
above work is now ready for deli-
very.

SAM. BISHOP.

March 11.

THE co-partnership existing
between the subscribers, under the firm of
Riddle & Brashears,

is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
The customers are respectfully informed
that Joshua Riddle is duly authorized to
collect all debts due said concern; and
such as have claims will please to apply to
him for payment.

JOSHUA RIDDLE,
TRUEMAN BRASHEARS.

March 11.

d31aw3w

The subscriber begs leave to
inform the public, and the customers of the
above concern, that he continues to do
business on his own account in the house
lately occupied by Riddle and Brashears;
that his assortment is general, and he will
be very thankful for a continuation of fa-
vors.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 11.

d31aw3w

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their

Book Store in King Street,

(Price 25 cents.)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,

ON THE

Cession of Louisiana,

To the French; and on the late breach

of Treaty by the Spaniards;

Including the translation of a Memorial
on the War of St. Domingo, and Cef-
sion of the Mississippi to France, drawn
up by a French Counsellor of State.

March 10.

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Elec-
tion for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the
Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk,
will be held at the Exchange Coffee House
on Wednesday the 16th day of March
next.

Thomas Newton,

Wm. Pennock,

R. E. Lee,

Moses Myers,

R. Blow,

Theo. Armistead,

Jno. Granberry.

Norfolk, February 18, F25 d15t

Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt,
in bags of four bushels each, for sale by
WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 26.

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 18, 1803.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of the select committee to whom was referred the memorial from sundry merchants of Norfolk—the report declares that it is inexpedient to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Southard hoped that a bill respecting the location of military land warrants would be first taken up.

Mr. Newton trusted the report would be taken up. He should consider a refusal to take it up now as a denial to take it up during the session.

Mr. Bacon was for taking business in its regular course without debate.

Mr. Varnum was in favor of taking into consideration the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Griswold moved a postponement till the first Tuesday in November.

Mr. Hastings was against a postponement. The evils under the Bankrupt Law were very great; and if amendments could be made, they ought to be made immediately.

Mr. S. Smith was in favor of the motion to postpone, as a discussion of the Bankrupt Law would consume more time than could be spared.

Mr. Griswold said it was not his intention to put aside all amendments to the present system of Bankruptcy. His view, on the contrary, was to put the question of repeal out of the way, that the proper amendments might be made. If the house agreed to his motion, he should then move instructions to the select committee to report such, if any, amendments as they might deem advisable. He thought the principle of the Bankrupt Law correct; that there were at this time defects under that law which he also believed. He, therefore, wished it amended.

Mr. Newton observed, that the select committee had considered it inexpedient to report any amendments before the question of repeal had been decided; as the proposition of amendments would be entirely nugatory in case the house determined to repeal the law. He remarked that not withstanding the long period for which the Bankrupt Law had existed in England, still great doubts existed among the ablest legal characters in that country whether it was not productive of more evil than good. The evils in this country were undoubtedly very great. But he was averse at that time, on a preliminary question, to go into a debate on the effects of the law. He concluded by calling for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Goddard said it was not because he was very friendly to the Bankrupt Law that he was in favor of the motion of postponement. Unless the law could be so amended as to obviate the existing evils, he should vote for its repeal. But he was for postponing the question of repeal, that they might immediately take up the necessary amendments.

Mr. Hastings would be in favor of a repeal unless two amendments were made: The one to extend the benefits under the law to all classes of citizens who were indebted beyond a certain sum; the other, that the property of the Bankrupt, or a certain part of it, should be liable to satisfy his debts. As the old law stands, it gives a monopoly of benefit to one class of citizens, and is a kind of usurpation of property. He was against the motion to postpone.

Mr. Thatcher said as the house, at this late period of the session was thin, they ought to be cautious in repealing an act of great importance, when the people were not fully represented. He was in favor of the motion to postpone.

Mr. Bayard was in favor of the motion. Such a law ought not to be repealed at so late a period of the session. It would be impossible to say the decision was the result of mature deliberation. He had heard a great deal of declamation against this law, from some gentlemen well acquainted with its provisions, and from others who had scarcely read the title of the act. My opinion, said Mr. Bayard, is that the commercial world cannot exist without such an act. Its necessity arises from the nature of trade, and does not belong to other classes of citizens. It is founded on the principle that commerce is built on great credits; and great credits produce great debts. Owing to the risks

arising from these and other circumstances the most diligent and honorable merchant may be ruined without committing any fault.

Not so as to the other classes of citizens; either the cultivators of the soil, the mechanics, or those who follow a liberal profession. They live on the profits of their labor, not on profits derived from credit. It was, therefore, not necessary for other descriptions of persons to contract extensive debts, or to depend on third persons who may ruin them. If a man who lives by his personal exertions, becomes deeply indebted beyond his ability to pay, it must be owing to fraud or gross neglect; owing to fraud, if he contracts debts knowing his inability to pay; or gross neglect arising from personal indolence which prevents him from making those exertions of labour and exercising that industry that would extricate him from embarrassment. In neither of which cases is he entitled to relief. I will ask if this is the case with the merchant. I will ask, if either in Europe, or in this country, a merchant can carry on extensive business, without incurring great debts. And his property is always at the mercy of the winds and waves, and the fraud or negligence of third persons. It follows, therefore, that however industrious or faithful he may be, he is liable to be ruined. Behold, what a large description of persons are merchants, and how much public wealth, and national revenue depend upon their pursuits, and let me then ask, whether it is not good policy to accord to them a law that belongs to the nature of the profession they follow? If gentlemen shew us that this law ought to be accorded to other descriptions of persons, I have no objection to extending it to them. But give me leave to say they have their law; the insolvent law. Gentlemen say that the person, but not the property, ought to be liberated under the bankrupt law. I believe, however, in some of the states, both person and property are liberated under their insolvent laws. Be this right or wrong, the property of the merchant ought to be liberated, because it is otherwise impossible for him ever to rise from the pressure of great debts; and without great debts there cannot be great credits. Therefore, as a merchant you annihilate him without such a law, and you rob society of the benefit derived from his labours. A lawyer may owe ten thousand pounds, and be not the less elegant; a mechanic may be in debt, without his labours being obstructed. Nay, this may be a stimulus to him to exert himself to pay off his debts, which cannot in most cases be considerable, and he may afterwards accumulate property. But a merchant deeply in debt can never entertain the hope of discharging them. All other classes of citizens not living on a credit, and incurring debts of great magnitude, may entertain a reasonable expectation of paying them off; but no such hope can come to the merchant, both from the magnitude of his debts, and the difficulty, under the pressure of those debts, of making exertions to relieve himself. These circumstances make a bankrupt law necessary to the merchants. The insolvent law is an ample provision for others.

But there are numerous other advantages of a system of bankruptcy: some of which I will state, although it is not to be expected that on a question of this incidental kind, I can be prepared to go fully into the subject. It is necessary that a controul should be lodged with the creditor over a debtor whose property is in a state of dilapidation both to save himself and others from ruin. I know that many gentlemen are in the habit of considering this law as exclusively in favor of debtors; but this is not correct. For it arms the creditor to rescue himself from ruin. Insolvent laws are exclusively for the benefit of the debtor. You may see the debtor under those laws squandering his property, & sinking into an abyss of ruin, without permitting the creditor to interfere. Not so under the Bankrupt law. In a variety of cases it is in the power of the creditor to compel the debtor to surrender his property, and partition it among his creditors. The practical benefit of this has been experienced in many cases. There has been one case in Philadelphia, in which I am credibly informed 500,000 dollars has been saved. A merchant failed for a million of dollars. Not one shilling was got till a commission of Bankruptcy was taken out; under which ten millions in the pound had been divided. There was

another case I am informed, in Baltimore in which 300,000 dollars have been saved. Under the Bankrupt law it is no uncommon thing to have dividends. I will ask if any such thing has ever happened under an insolvent law?

The law appears to be obnoxious to some persons because the property of the Bankrupt is liberated; but why keep it in thralldom under the Bankrupt law, when it is acknowledged that no benefit is derived from the opposite course under the insolvent laws.

I call on gentlemen to shew that the situation of society was better under the insolvent, than it now is under the Bankrupt law. We must have one or the other. We on our side, shew the benefits of the Bankrupt law—let gentlemen if they can, shew those of the Insolvent law. We shew that under the Bankrupt law, it is in the power of the creditor to save the property of the debtor; which is not the case under the Insolvent law. We shew that the Bankrupt law is productive of an equitable impartiality and that it prevents those improper preferences which take place under the insolvent laws, and those frauds to which the creditor is actually exposed. Let gentlemen recollect that, under the Bankrupt law, a debtor cannot get his commission without the consent of two thirds of his creditors, which restriction prevents him from favoring his creditors. Are any such benefits derived from the Insolvent laws? There are states, in which, under those laws, the person of the debtor, without an incarceration of his person, on a nominal assignment of his debts, is liberated. In cases of this kind, where is the benefit of the creditor? The debtor never comes forward until he is a ruined man, until the schedule of his property will scarcely pay the expenses attending his insolvency. So desperate are these cases, that I do not remember to have ever heard of a dividend. Thus you forfeit all the advantages and expose yourselves to all the evils of the Bankrupt law. In no view which I can take of the subject, can I ever consent to repeal the law? I have heard much of the evils attending its execution, but I have never seen them.

I believe as the United States are one great commercial republic, it behoves us to have one uniform rule co-extensive with the union; that the merchant in New Hampshire may know the laws of Georgia. I believe that one great use of the bankrupt system is its exposing landed property to sale for the payment of debts, as it is my conviction that no country can be commercial where land is not answerable for the payment of debts. The exemption of lands from a liability to be sold for the payment of debts is a remnant of feudal policy, and ought to be consigned to the same tomb with its other trappings. I believe also, that states where lands cannot now be sold will be benefited by the liability. This exception is to be found only in countries where the possession of power being hereditary, great inducements exist to lock up the property of the country; & even in some of those countries the lands of merchants are liable to be sold for the payment of their debts. Even in England where there is so much reason, from the nature of the government, to fetter property, entailed lands are liable to be sold for the payment of debts. For it has been found that a merchant could obtain an extensive credit, invest his property in land & so this creditors at defiance, enriching himself and his family at the expense of his creditors. This became an encouragement to contract large debts for the express purpose of investing his money in lands, and thus shutting it up from the reach of his creditors. And no doubt, the same evil has been felt in all the states where the like causes exist. For this circumstance is well known to merchants who have dealings in such states, and to indemnify themselves for their risque they will require a premium on the sale of their goods.

The gentleman from Virginia has informed us, that the Bankrupt Law has long existed in England, and that to this day it is considered in that country as doubtful, whether it has not produced greater injury than benefit. I believe the first Bankrupt Law, in that country, was passed in the year 1541. Since which it has been uninterruptedly in existence. The commercial world and the British Parliament are satisfied with it. What then does it amount to, that a few spe-

culative men, in their closets, are against it? No nation would so long have suffered its continuance, without experiencing benefit from it. Now, their system, thus matured by the experience of ages, we have adopted with numerous amendments, rendering it more correctly applicable to our own circumstances; and our merchants are satisfied.

For it is said there are defects in the Law. No doubt of it. It is impossible for the human mind, where the relations are so infinite, to form a perfect system. The law was originally designed as an experiment, as such it was passed for five years. Now, after having run but for two years, we are about to repeal it. How are the benefits to be ascertained, until the operation of the law is fairly tried? Repeal it now, and you will be soon called upon again to pass it in a crude state. Whereat, if as the defects of the law appear, you apply the knife or cautery, the probability is, that in a few years, you will so amend it as to make it universally acceptable. There is great force in the observation that the question of repeal is very different from that involved in the original passage—between the giving it existence at all, and the continuing it after it has gone into effect. I hope at this late period of the session the system will not be abolished. The next Congress will be a more numerous body, and will represent more fully the people, and if it shall then appear to be the sense of the nation to repeal, it can be done.

Mr. Bacon said the gentleman from Delaware appeared to be better acquainted with the interests of professional men and of merchants than with the interests of the cultivators of the soil as capable of calculating their income and expenditures to a cent. This was not so. The gentleman was mistaken. Suppose a cultivator sells his farm or his produce to a trader. Suppose the trader fails, and takes the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, is not the husbandman left without remedy? It is no uncommon thing for a man to abandon the culture of his land, to get a few goods, open a shop, and live in high style; to incur large debts, from which he is relieved by the Bankrupt Law, while the husbandman who trusted him is ruined without being permitted to avail himself of such relief. I have known many such instances, and I believe these little ostensible merchants very generally avail themselves of the benefits of the act. It is generally, I believe, these pedlars and shop keepers that have taken its benefit. If the gentleman were as well acquainted with the landed interest, as with that of professional men and merchants, I believe we should have been spared the necessity of hearing a great part of the learned gentleman's speech. The gentleman asks if the country is in a worse situation now than before the passage of the act. In return, I will call on him to shew whether it is in a better situation now than it was then. For these reasons I hope the motion of postponement will not obtain.

Mr. Hastings. The gentleman from Delaware has called upon gentlemen to point out the evils of the Bankrupt Law. I will point out its effects in Massachusetts compared with those of the Insolvent Laws. Under the insolvent laws in that state if a debtor make oath that he has not property sufficient to pay his debts and prison charges, he is liberated from confinement. But any property, which he may afterwards acquire, is liable to be taken to discharge his just debts. Is it so with respect to the Bankrupt Law? Under the Bankrupt Law he is discharged from all his debts. Not only so, but he receives a part of his property where-with to recommence business. Under the insolvent laws his property remains entire and untouched. Here then is a violation of contract between the creditor and the debtor. A mechanic may fail in consequence of a debt due to him by a merchant who becomes bankrupt. The merchant's property is immediately liberated; but not so with the mechanic. The law is an ex post facto law. Before its passage the mechanic gave credit to the merchant on the faith of the insolvent law. Is not the contract then dissolved by the Bankrupt Law? And does not this go to impair the obligation of contracts? Such a law may, perhaps, be necessary and useful in England; but there is a wide difference between the people of America and England. A large proportion of the people of that country is engaged in com-

merce, and the two countries are not so similar. I believe the Bankrupt Law, in England, is not so much influenced by the mechanic, while the mechanic, and the creditor, are not so much influenced by the Bankrupt Law.

Our bankrupt law, English law, with here in case of fraud, liable to fine and imprisonment, is guilty of gross fraud, and there it is a second time, fifteen shillings in the pound, liable to arrest, essentially different. are enormous. I believe where the property been sufficient to pay a day are allowed to and if engaged to for each commissioner is lars. The law was ment; and the gen in operation three years experience of its g tainly have experie rate of justice; and tinned longer, it w lative sanction to fr considered the busine der the insolvent states; nor have I complaints under th sets. I, therefore, the business be left the states. I be law to be entirely f debtor. I ask, if it the creditor to have and the liability of debtor affected? If I hope the title of ed, and that instead lishing an uniform f it will be called an uniform system of U. States.

Mr. Eustis. If the postponed, the committed to introdu hope therefore that prevail. The obje so contradictory tha decide upon them. Massachusetts has objections, and yet within the system fa or in other words to siders an evil. It is necessary now to de the principle of div a bankrupt among h berating that which acquire from seizure already been carrie am bold to say, has great effects in were the previous solvent law of that who was the most the most accurate la whole property of now divided among there was a convey before the debtor av act of insolvency— ance is nugatory.

I can name a n merchants of large been unfortunate, i fruation of the cou English depredation themselves of the pr rupt act, have divid have afterwards be their faculties as m a substantial benefi the law is also mot the Insolvent laws. As to the exp are reduced one half last session. The w have gone before us benefit of the act, out by events. European peace wi had time to see; i be better able to de the system. The ca has not yet found i been great and pre ventured upon dur believe this law str in their difficulti

meral pursuits, here the great occupation is agriculture. Therefore the situation of the two countries is not analogous. But I believe that even in England the Bankrupt Law was obtained by commercial influence, and is continued by commercial influence. There the merchant exclusively enjoys the benefit of the act; while the mechanic, the farmer, the lawyer, and the clergyman, must lie in prison unless Parliament pass a general act of liberation.

Our bankrupt law is a transcript of the English law, with certain alterations. Here in case of fraud, the bankrupt is liable to fine and imprisonment; there he is punished with death. There if he is guilty of gross neglect, he is not only refused a commission, but is put into the pillory, and there if he is declared a bankrupt a second time, and does not divide fifteen shillings in the pound, his person is liable to arrest. Here the case is essentially different. Here the expences are enormous. I have known instances where the property surrendered has not been sufficient to pay them. Six dollars a day are allowed to the commissioners, and if engaged but for a quarter of an hour each commissioner is entitled to six dollars. The law was meant as an experiment; and the gentleman says, though in operation three years, we have not had experience of its good effects. We certainly have experienced that it is destitute of justice; and I believe if it is continued longer, it will be to give a legislative sanction to fraud. I have always considered the business well managed under the insolvent laws of the several states; nor have I ever heard of any complaints under that law in Massachusetts. I, therefore, believe it best that the business be left to the regulation of the states. I believe the bankrupt law to be entirely for the benefit of the debtor. I ask, if it be for the benefit of the creditor to have his contract dissolved, and the liability of the property of the debtor affected? If it shall be continued, I hope the title of the act will be changed, and that instead of an act for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, it will be called an act for establishing an uniform system of fraud throughout the U. States.

Mr. Eustis. If the proposition to repeal be postponed, the committee will be permitted to introduce amendments. I hope therefore that the postponement will prevail. The objections to the law are so contradictory that I am at a loss to decide upon them. The gentleman from Massachusetts has stated a number of objections, and yet he wishes to embrace within the system farmers and mechanics, or in other words to extend what he considers an evil. It is in my opinion, unnecessary now to decide the propriety of the principle of dividing the property of a bankrupt among his creditors, and liberating that which he may subsequently acquire from seizure. This principle has already been carried into effect, and I am bold to say, has been attended with great effects in Massachusetts. What were the previous effects under the insolvent law of that state?—The creditor, who was the most vigilant, or who had the most accurate lawyer, attached the whole property of the debtor, which is now divided among the creditors. Then there was a conveyance of all property before the debtor availed himself of the act of insolvency—now such a conveyance is nugatory.

I can name a number of respectable merchants of large capitals, who have been unfortunate, in consequence of the situation of the country, by French and English depredations, who by availing themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt act, have divided their property and have afterwards brought into activity their faculties as merchants. Is not this a substantial benefit? The operation of the law is also more just and equal than the insolvent laws.

As to the expence alluded to, they are reduced one half by the law of the last session. The wisdom of those who have gone before us, has decided on the benefit of the act, and it has been borne out by events. What the effects of European peace will be, we have not had time to see; in two years we shall be better able to decide on the utility of the system. The capital of our merchants has not yet found it level. There have been great and precarious voyages adventured upon during the war, and I believe this law will put down easily from their difficulties those who have sul-

Kentuckymen. Little did they imagine that their idol Jefferson, was so credulous and weak, to be gulled by gilded professions, and to attempt negotiation.

After this late outrage on their country, what can the Americans think of themselves? What may they not expect, and what will the Spaniards not be tempted to do, when they see their insults tamely acquiesced in? I had myself some kind of a right or pretension to being a citizen of the United States, but now I lay *Vive a Spanish Subject*: It is true they are as low as almost any of the human race, but I begin to think America wishes to get even lower.

We are anxiously waiting the arrival of the mail (due the 28th) when we hope to be favored with accounts from your government, and thereby to judge of what may be the event of this shameful business. It is not very spirited in its conduct, America will indeed sink her reputation, and become the ridicule of the world. The little republic of Natchez seems all on fire, and "eager for the fray."

The French have not yet made their appearance among us, and a report is now gaining ground that they never will. Indeed we have been amused lately with the hope of a *negotiation being on foot* in Europe, by which Louisiana was to come into the possession of America. If this were to be the case, this country would soon be one of the most prosperous and wealthy portions of the world.

Trade here is in a very embarrassed state in consequence of the scarcity of cash; the principal owners of specie withholding it from circulation, to be prepared for the worst on the arrival of the French Cotton, the principal article of our exports is now selling at 15, sugar $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 dollars, and every thing else is proportionally low. Imports of all kinds are abundant and in no demand. Claret of a good quality has been sold lately at vendue as low as 15 dollars the cask. Vessels are numerous, and freights consequently low—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents may be obtained for cotton to Europe."

It may be useful to our merchants to be informed of the following decree, which has been issued by the Court of Spain:

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

By an arrette of his Spanish Majesty, dated at Tortosa, Nov. 19, 1802, it has been resolved, that all the Custom-Houses in his Kingdom shall require certificates of Origin of all the merchandize and foreign articles imported into his Kingdom.

These certificates shall be attested or delivered by his Commissaries of Commercial Affairs established in the provinces or departments of ports where these goods shall be shipped.

LOTTERY, No. 1.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

25th Day's Drawing.

20730, first drawn, 2000 dols.
 7155, 26555, 200 dols.
 610, 3828, 13580, 23209, 100 dols.
 7100, 13699, 14257, 20283, 50 dols.
 17823, 22762, 23266, 20 dols.
 170 of 10 dols. Loses this day 1160—
 total gain 10320.

Notice.

THE sale of Dr. Orr's land will not take place, as advertised.

March 12.

Just Received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
VENISON HAMS,
 For sale by
 T. SIMMS.

March 12. d

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 6th of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

Sundry building. L O T S,

Part of Lot No. 17, situated upon Fairfax and Prince's Streets, in the town of Alexandria; upon some of said Lots are erected small buildings. Any person desirous of purchasing at private sale may be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has a plot of the Lots as laid out by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale or upon application to the subscriber.

N. D. h to
 exc- RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.
 March 12. 2aw74

A dark, textured vertical strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of wood, running down the right side of the page. The texture is rough and uneven, with some lighter areas showing through the dark surface. The strip is positioned on the right side of the page, adjacent to the main body of text.

We have received by the floop
Mary, from Portsmouth,
10 tons Bar Iron,
A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few bnds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Mullins,
which will be sold cheap.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 23. d

CLOVER SEED,
Warranted of the last crop.
Just received and for Sale by the Sub-
scribers.
A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 28. d

Spangled Shoes.
S. CLARK has this day opened an
elegant assortment of Ladies Spang-
led, Kid and Morocco Shoes.
March 1. d

William Hartthorne
Has just received and for sale,
One thousand bushels Lim-
ington Salt, five pipes old Lisbon Wine,
a few barrels Crab Cyder.
March 3. d

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about
16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18. d

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.
I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.
II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-
lume in boards, payable on delivery.
* * * A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
will be put to Press, and finished without
delay.
Subscription received by the Pub-
lishers
Ferry.

The subscribers beg leave once
more to inform the Public, that they have
provided good and sufficient BOATS, for
the purpose of conveying both men and
horses from their FERRY, as established
by law, from Alexander's Island, to the
Commissioner's Wharf, City of Washing-
ington. They hope to meet with encou-
ragement, as it has been a very expensive
undertaking; they pledge their words
that the public shall meet with no delay,
weather permitting.

W. H. WASHINGTON,
PHILIP ALEXANDER.
March 10. eo3t
Spanish Hides,
JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
By Roberts & Griffith.
March 10. 2aw4t

DENTISTRY.
THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alex-
andria are respectfully informed, that
T. BRUFF, Dentist,
is preparing to pay them a visit. Those
who wish to employ him are requested to
forward their applications, under seal, to
this office, that he may receive them on
his arrival, and attend the applicants in
their turn. Having settled in Washing-
ton City, he cannot be long absent
from his customers there, and means to at-
tend only such as make timely application.
He will furnish customers with the best
dentifrice and excellent brushes. Those
afflicted with the scurvy, may find spec-
dy and permanent relief.
March 1. eo3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or Rent.
THOSE two three story BRICK
HOUSES on the corner of King and Co-
lumbus streets. They will be sold sepa-
rate or together, as may be preferred, or
they may be rented for one or more years.
Apply to
THOMAS PATTEN.
Dec. 29. eo

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
will sail in 15 days for Fal-
mouth; for passage only (hav-
ing excellent accommodations) apply to
A. HENDERSON & Co.
The Governor Strong is intended to be
an early Fall Ship from Liverpool.
March 5. eo3t

For Falmouth & a Market,
The American Ship
GEORGE & MARY,
expected here to receive a car-
go of Tobacco in a few days.
The usual advances will be made on con-
signments by this ship to Thomas Mid-
dleton and Co. London; but early ap-
plication must be made, as the greater part
of her cargo is already engaged.
R. T. HOOE, & Co.
Who have just received from Madeira, by
the ship Courier, via Norfolk,
A few pipes London particular
WINE, which they will sell at a low
price.

They have also on hand,
Dry Lisbon and Calcavello
Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Al-
monds in bags, and London Porter in
casks.
Jan. 27. eo

William Hartthorne
HAS FOR SALE,
A HOUSE & LOT on Wa-
ter street, adjoining on the North side of
Major Muncester's; a LOT on the cor-
ner of Fairfax and Wilkes' street, near
which is a pump from which good water is
had. Also, three LOTS on Prince street,
joining Stewart's cabinet work-shop. For
this property Marine Shares at par will be
taken.

About 100 bushels good Oats
Seed, for Cash, may be had at his Mill.
For Sale or Rent,
A BRICK HOUSE next
door to Bennett and Watts' in King street.
Possession may be had on the first of the
5th Month next.
2d mo. 12. eo

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,
Have for Sale,
14 Hhds. first quality, Mascavado
Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
500 Spanish Hides,
1000 Hanks Seize Twine,
And a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.
Jan. 31. eo

Notice.
ALL persons having claims
against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq.
deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to
bring them in properly authenticated;
and these owing the estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to the sub-
criber, who is authorized to settle the
same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.
A L S O,
To LEASE or RENT,
(Upon moderate terms.)
Two or three good Fisheries,
on the Maryland side of the Potomac,
between Alexandria and Broad Creek.
Apply as above, or to Benjamin Dulany,
Esq. Bellemont, near the premises.
Feb. 18. eo

NOTICE.
Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale
on the premises, the first day of April
if fair, if not the next fair day there-
after,
A tract of LAND in the coun-
ty of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the
Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trip-
lett, containing 500 acres, a considerable
part of which is in Wood; formerly the
property of Augustine Love, and by him
conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by
said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers
for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth
of the purchase money to be paid on the
day of sale, two fifths in twelve months,
and the remaining two fifths in eighteen
months from the day of sale; for which
payments approved security will be re-
quired.
JONAH THOMPSON, Esq.
PENJ. COMEGYS, Esq.
JACOB HOFFMAN, Esq.
Jan. 18. eo
Cash given for rags.

Notice.
The subscribers being appoint-
ed assignees of the estate and effects of
ISAAC M'PHERSON, late of Prince
William County, a Bankrupt, give no-
tice, to all persons indebted to the said
Isaac M'Pheron, or who have any of his
effects, not to pay or deliver the same to
any person, other than the subscribers, or
such as shall be duly authorized by them.
BENJAMIN BOTTS,
TIMOTHY BRUNDIGE.
Dumfries, March 2. eo3t

For SALE, or RENT,
THE STORE I have occu-
pied for sometime past, situated on Prince
street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on
stand in town more eligible or better cal-
culated for carrying on an extensive wet
or dry Good Business. The Cellar per-
fectly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—
Twenty-five hundred barrels may be flow-
ed upon the Premises without any incon-
venience to the occupant. For terms ap-
ply to
WILLIAM OXLEY.
December 7. eo

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from Thomas Fitzpatrick to the sub-
scriber, to secure the payment of a cer-
tain sum of money to John Dunlap and
Samuel Craig, on the first Monday in
April, will be exposed to sale at public
auction, on the premises,
One half Cash and the other half in six
months,
A piece of GROUND lying
upon the north side of Duke street and to the
eastward of St. Alph's street, fronting about 12
feet upon Duke street and running back 100 feet
to a 10 feet alley (subject to an annual ground
rent of sixteen silver dollars) upon which is erect-
ed a frame dwelling house, now in the occupa-
tion of Mr. Christopher Kemp.
THOS. IRWIN.
Also,
On the same day, and on the same terms,
A Lot of Ground situate on
the east side of St. Alph's street and northward
of Duke street, 22 feet 3 inches front, and 100
feet deep (subject to a ground rent of 25 dollars
per annum) on which is a small frame building
March 7. 2aw

Shurtz's Circulating Library,
PRINCE STREET,
Opposite Mr. Hodgson's ALEXANDRIA.
A Variety of New Publicati-
ons have lately been added to the Libra-
ry, including some new productions, received by
the late arrivals.
Miscellaneous.
Macartney's Embassy to China, American
Herbal, Locke's Essays, Couteau's Confessions,
Baron Munchausen, Wieland's Proteus, Tem-
ple of Guisus, &c.
Novels and Romances.
Splendid Misery, Raymond and his Three
Wives, Two Emils, Gothic Ruin, Rosella
Emeline, Miser and his Family, Janthe, Au-
gusta Denbeigh, Emma Dorville, Natural Son,
Perplexed Lovers, Anna Somerville, Fitzher-
bert, Rival Mothers, Runaway, Emma Corbett
Accusing Spirit, Who's the Murderer, Spirit of
the Eibe, My Uncle Thomas, Infernal Quixote,
Richard Cœur de Lion, Eliza Powell, Carpen-
ter's Daughter, Gabrielle, Phebe, Leonora, &c.

The Proprietor finds it neces-
sary to request an exact observance of the con-
ditions, particularly those which relate to the loan-
ing or damage of books, or keeping beyond the
time allowed.
Terms as usual.
March 7. 2aw3t

Dividend.
The Commissioners named and
authorized in and by a commission of bank-
ruptcy, awarded and issued forth against
James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria,
intend to meet on Monday the 18th day
of April next at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon at the House of Peter Heikell in
said Town, in order to make a Dividen-
of the Estate and effects of the said
Bankrupt, when and where the creditors,
who have not already proved their debts
under the said Commission, are hereby re-
quired to come prepared to prove the same
or they will be excluded the benefit of the
said Dividend.
JOHN M'IVER, Assignee.
March 3. 2aw 10t.

To Rent,
For one or more Years,
A STORE HOUSE situated
at Fairfax Court House, which, from the
great resort of people, is thought to be a
very good stand for a Retail Store. For
terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living
at the place, or the subscriber.
RICHD. RATCLIFF.
Feb. 2. 2aw
Cash given for clean lin-
en and cotton rags.

JOHN G. LADD
HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the
snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,
100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvas,
2 bales fine Oznaburghs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.,
6 bales of Glue,
15 Feather Beds with Bolsters and
Pillows,
10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhd. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine
fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.

ADAM LYNN
Has just received,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy
GOODS, of a superior quality, and of
the newest Patterns,
CONSISTING OF
Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear
Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pear
Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea
Pots, Caltors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned
Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets;
gilt Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch
Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks,
Penknives, Razors, Scissors; Paints in
boxes; marking Types in boxes complete;
Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurs; gold
and silver Epauletts; Lace Cord, Thread,
Spangles, Pearls, silver Thimbles, Tooth
Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of
other articles.

He has also for Sale,
Watchmakers Materials, and
gilt and common Watch Keys, by the
dozen, and Crucibles.
He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of
Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.
Nov. 24. d3eo3t.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ff.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.
Alexander & Allison, comp.
against
Jacob Harman & W. Davis,
trading under the Firm of
Harman & Davis, Wm.
Mitchell & Robert Brown
Jameison. defts.]
In Chancery.

This suit abates as to the plain-
tiff Alexander; and the defendants Harman and
Davis, not having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of assembly
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that
the said Harman and Davis are not inhabi-
tants of this district, on motion of said com-
plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the
defendants, Harman and Davis, do appear here
on the first day of June court next, and enter
their appearance to this suit, and give security for
performing the decrees of the court; and that
the other defendants, Wm. Mitchell and Robert
Brown Jameison, do not pay away, convey, or
create the debts by them owing to, or the estate
or effects in their hands belonging to the said
absent defendants Harman and Davis, until the
further order or decree of this court; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith published for
two months successively, in one of the public
newspapers published in this county; and that
another copy be posted at the front door of the
Court House of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
March 10. 1aw3m
Will be offered for Sale,
At a credit of three months, at the tavern
of John Gooding, near Cameron Run
on Thursday the 24th day of March,
if fair, if not the next fair day.
ALL and singular the personal estate
of the late Bryan Lord Fairfax, de-
ceased, (except certain legacies) consisting
of one stage waggon and gear, one rid-
ing chair; also, a number of Books of
various kinds, in number 194, bound
and a quantity of pamphlets; one waggon
and gear, one silver watch and two gold
rings, all his wearing apparel, &c. toge-
ther with all the farming utensils.
The purchasers are to give bond, with
approved security, to the executor. All
sums under 30s. will be cash. The sale
will begin at 10 o'clock.
HENRY GUNNELL,
Agent for the Executor.
March 3. 1aw3t

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S. SNOWDEN.